

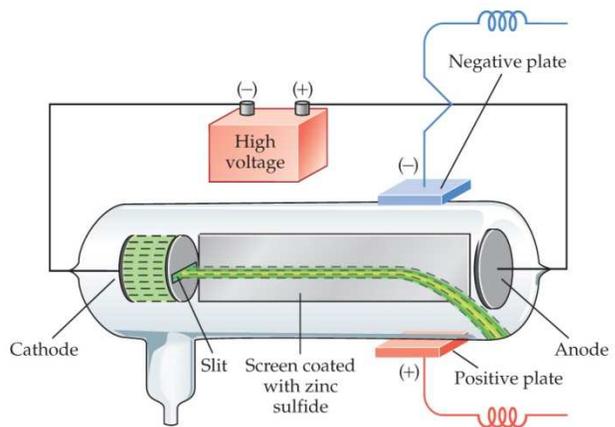
Chapter 3

Atomic Structure: Images of the Invisible

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Experiments by J. J. Thomson showed that cathode rays are composed of what elementary particles?

- a. Protons
- b. Electrons
- c. Neutrons
- d. Alpha particles
- e. Positrons



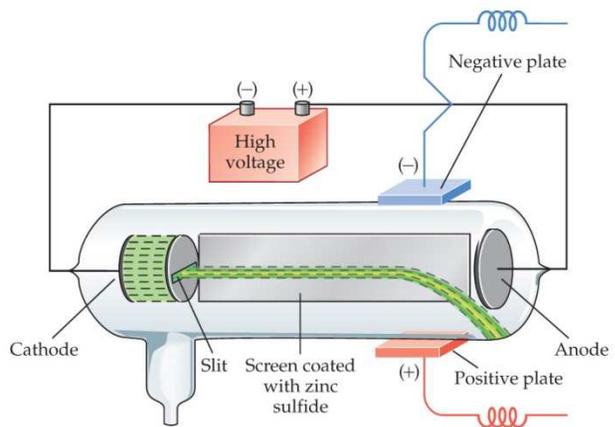
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(a)

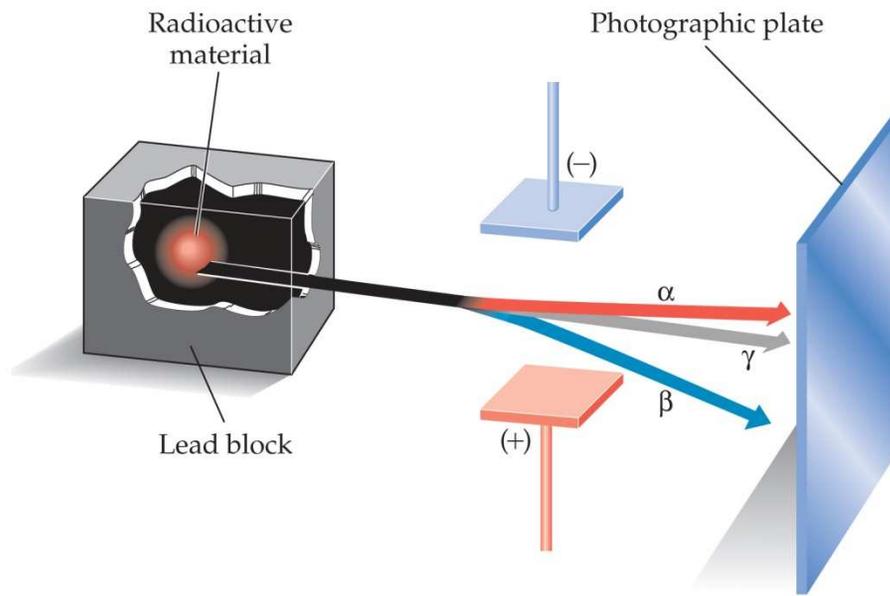


(b)

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A helium nucleus that is emitted during some radioactive decay processes is also called a(n):

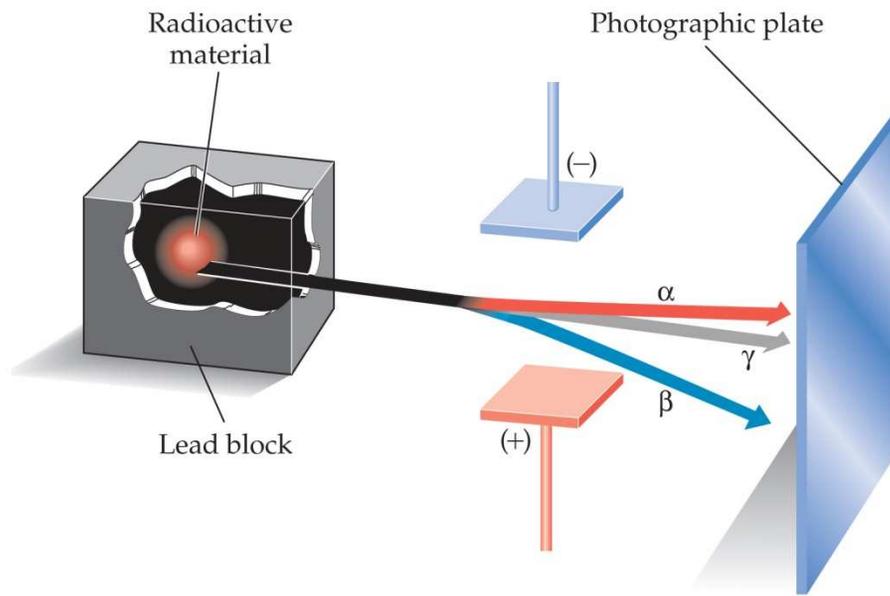


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- a. Alpha particle
- b. Beta particle
- c. Gamma particle
- d. Delta particle
- e. Sigma particle



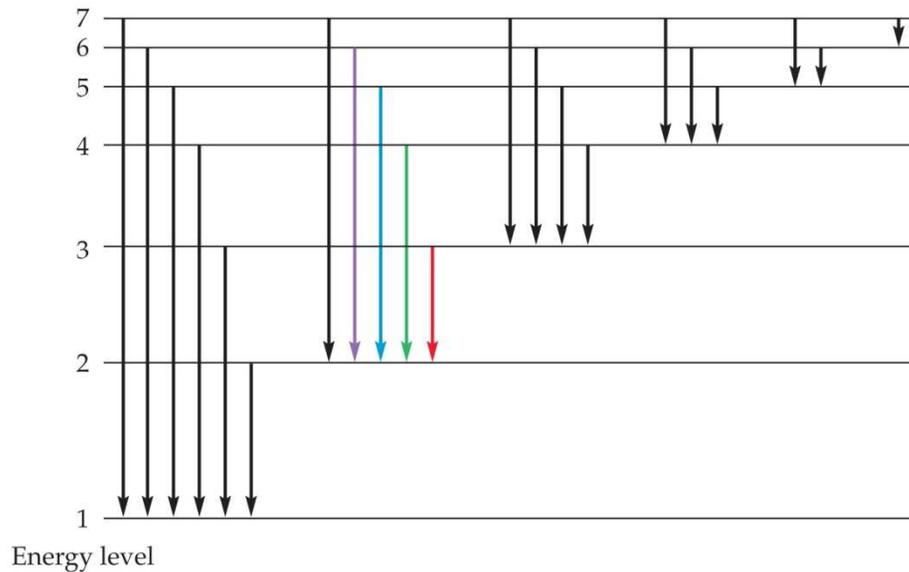
A helium nucleus that is emitted during some radioactive decay processes is also called a(n):



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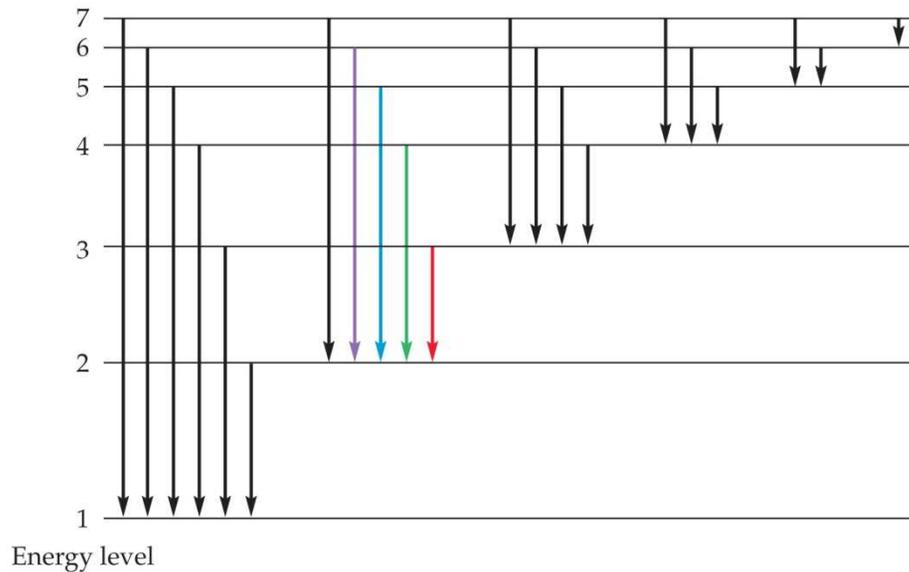
Which of these electronic transitions would result in the *emission* of visible light (where n = energy level)?



- a. $n = 5$ to $n = 2$
- b. $n = 2$ to $n = 5$
- c. $n = 3$ to $n = 1$
- d. $n = 7$ to $n = 3$
- e. $n = 4$ to $n = 1$



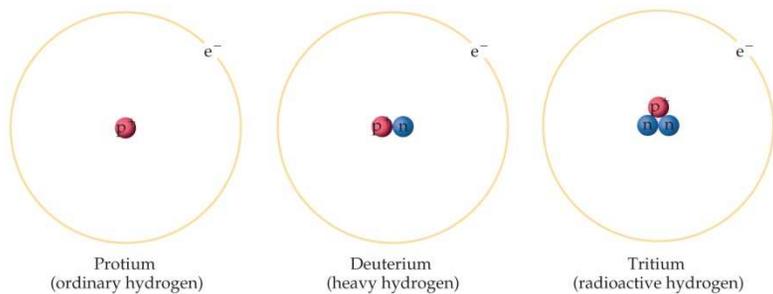
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Isotopes are elements that differ only in their:



Protium
(ordinary hydrogen)

Deuterium
(heavy hydrogen)

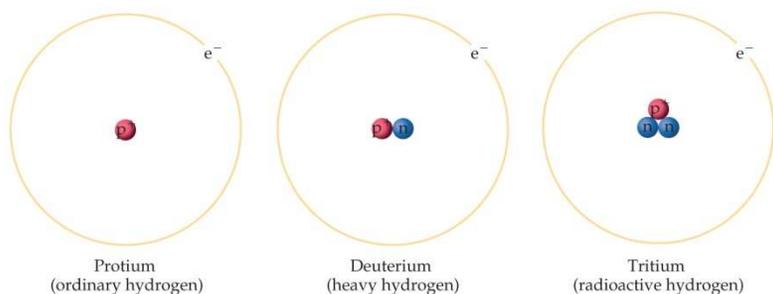
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Tritium
(radioactive hydrogen)

- Atomic number
- Nuclear charge
- Number of electrons in the neutral atom
- Atomic mass
- Chemical properties



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Deuterium
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Tritium
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- Nuclear charge
- Number of electrons in the neutral atom
- Atomic mass**
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How many valence electrons does chlorine have?

- a. 8
- b. 7
- c. 6
- d. 5
- e. 4



How many valence electrons does chlorine have?

a. 8

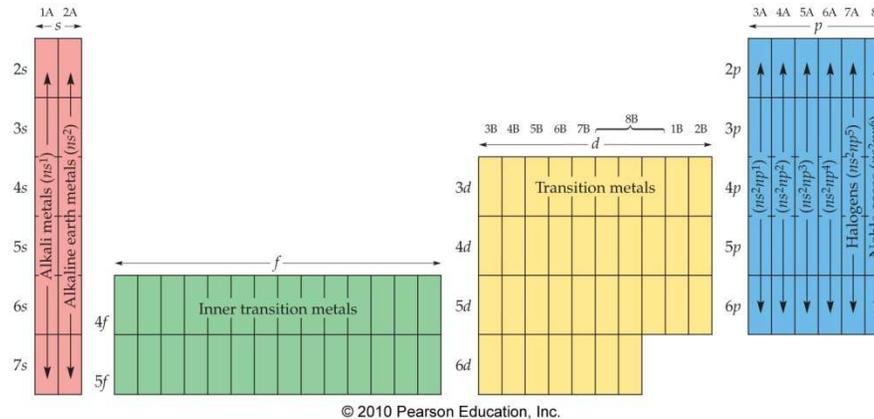
b. 7

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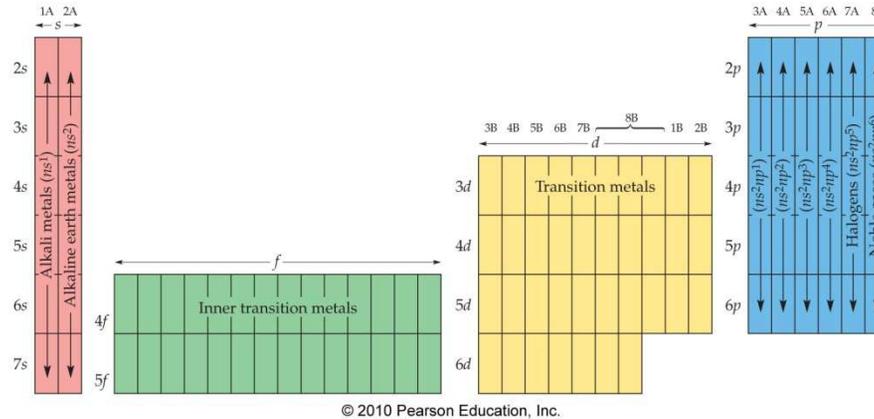
Elements in the same *group* of the periodic table exhibit what tendency?



- Similar chemical properties and reactivity
- The same total number of electrons
- Similar atomic masses
- Similar appearances and physical properties
- Different numbers of valence electrons



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